

HRORG Organizational Management

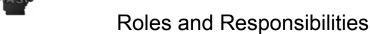
Chapter 1 - Overview

AASIS Support Center, Diane Jolley, 06/24/03 Revised to V2

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HRORG - Organizational Management



Agency Org and Comp Management

- · Assigned to an agency central human resource office
- · Monitors organization and compensation structure for an individual agency



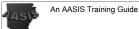
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The Agency Org and Comp Management is a Read only role.

Monitors (displays) entries of changes in rates of compensation for new or current agency employees.

Monitors (displays) entries of changes in crossgrades / downgrades of positions.

Displays agencywide position data and produces reports as needed.



Roles and Responsibilities

Agency Org and Comp Specialist

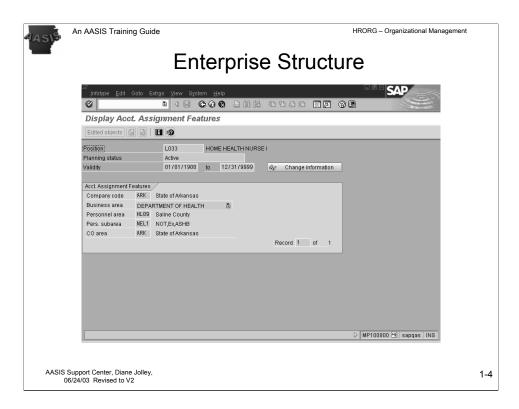
- · Assigned to an agency central Human Resource office
- Data enters approved changes in the Organizational Management module



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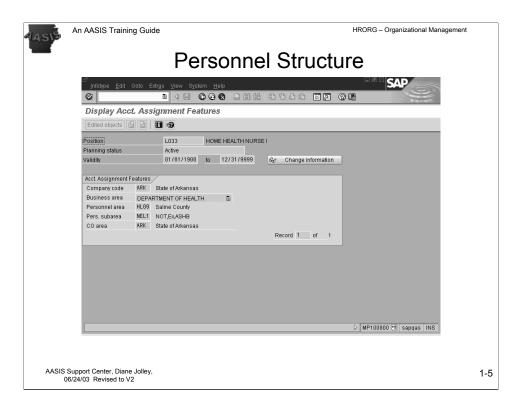
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- Enters crossgrade / downgrade of positions.
- Maintains position attributes, i. e., cost centers, cost distributions, employee groups and subgroups (wage type).
- Displays agencywide position data and produces reports as needed.
- Transfers positions across organizational units within the same agency or silo.
- Modifies organizational structure to reflect reorganization.
- Maintains position attributes, i. e., cost centers, and cost distributions.



Structures enable you to set up organizational hierarchies and person relationships in AASIS. There are four structures in AASIS. The first structure is the **Enterprise structure**.

The Enterprise structure contains the company code. The company code is set up in the Controlling module and is also linked to the Financial Accounting module through intergration. It is the level at which legally-required financial statements such as balance sheets and profit and loss statements are created.



The second structure is the **Personnel structure**.

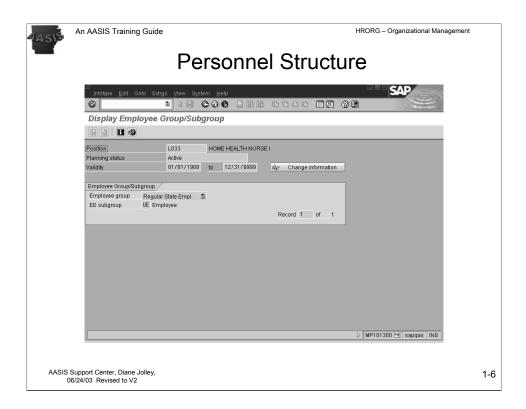
The Personnel structure includes business area, personnel area, personnel subarea and CO area (Finance (FI) Controlling).

The Business area is a four digit numeric value to identify an agency.

The Personnel area is a 4 digit alphanumeric code. The first 2 digits represent the agency and the next 2 digits represent the location.

The Personnel subarea is a 4 digit alphanumeric code. The personnel subarea indicates what type of leave and timekeeping rules are required for a given position. If the personnel subarea begins with an 'O' then the position is non-exempt and time must be entered in the system. For example, 'OAL1'-the employee is eligible for overtime, they have a standard work week, they are eligible to bank 240 hours and accrue annual, sick, holiday and birthday.

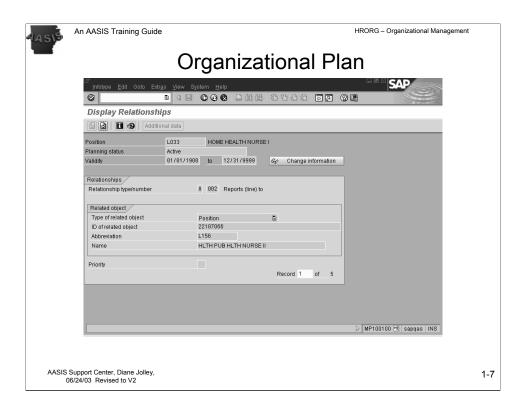
The CO area is the same as the company code which is the State of Arkansas.



The Employee group is a one digit numeric code that identifies the type of employee. Such as, '1' – Regular State Employee.

The Employee subgroup is a 2 digit alpha code that further identifies the type of employee. For example: 'UE' is a regular salaried employee and 'UC' is a uniform commissioned employee.

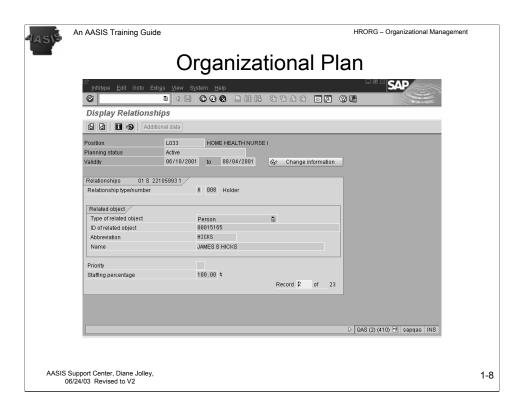
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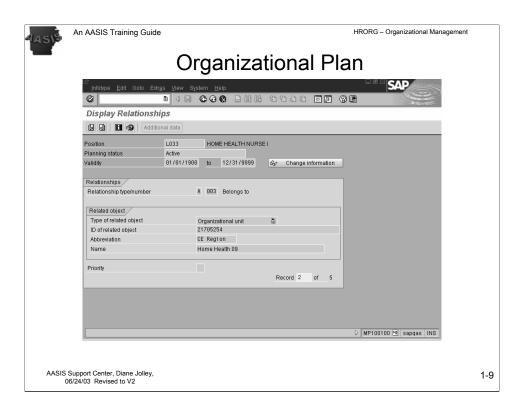
The third structure is the **Organizational Plan**.

The Organizational Plan includes these elements: position, person, organizational unit, cost center and job.

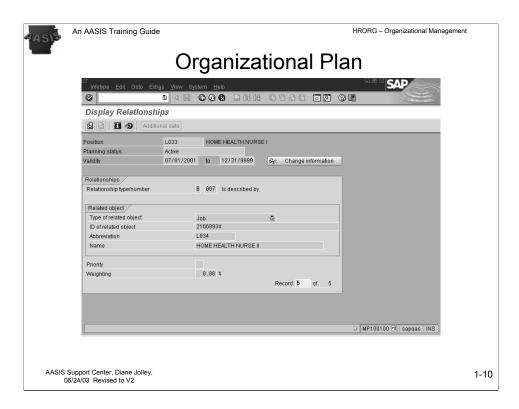
The first element of the organizational plan is the **position**. The position is a specific job attached to an organizational unit. It forms a reporting structure when relationships are established to other positions.



The second element of the organizational plan is the **person**. A person is assigned to a position. The person is the holder of the position. The relationship between the position and the person creates integration in master data.

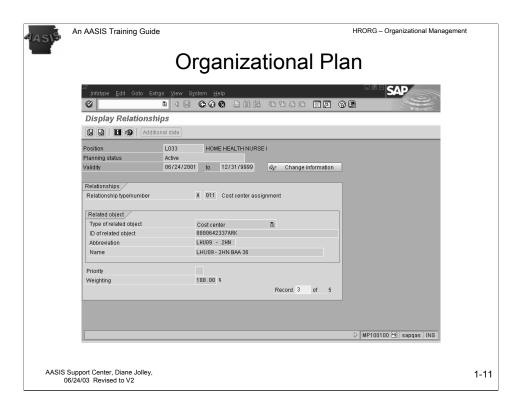


The third element of the organizational plan is the **organizational unit**. The organizational unit describes distinct business areas within the State of Arkansas. Also, the organizational unit forms an organizational structure when combined with other organizational units.



The fourth element of the organizational plan is the **job**. The job is the grouping of specific tasks routinely performed together. The job code is also the State of Arkansas class code.

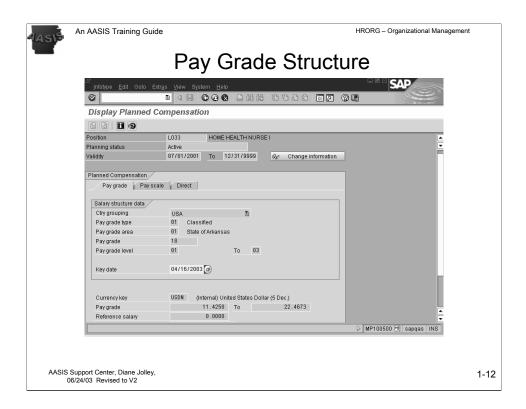
When a person is hired in the Personnel Administration module, he or she is assigned to a position with a cost center assignment. The position belongs to a specific organizational unit and is described by a specific job.



The fifth element of the organizational plan is the **cost center**. The cost center is a financial accounting structure to which costs can be posted.

Cost Center Accounting is used to determine where costs occur in the organization. Overhead costs are assigned to those organizational sub-areas where the costs occurred or where the responsibility lies.

Cost centers <u>cannot be deleted</u> once they have a history. This means that once payroll has been posted with a cost center, that cost center cannot be deleted.



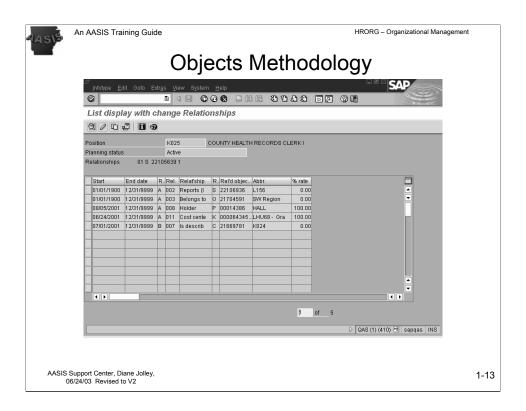
The fourth structure is the Pay grade structure.

The Pay grade structure includes pay grade type, pay grade area, and pay grade group.

The pay grade structure covers regional, position-specific, financial, and time-related aspects. It also takes into account the differences between hourly and salaried employees and circumstances related to pay grade changes.

You attach the pay grade structure to a position by linking it to a specific job.

An employee is assigned to a pay grade structure on the Basic Pay infotype (0008) when certain Personnel Administration actions are processed. Such as hire, promotion, demotion, and change in pay.



Organizational management is based upon the concept that each element in an organization represents a stand-alone object with individual characteristics.

Objects in AASIS are:

Position, represented by the letter "S"

Person, represented by the letter "P"

Organizational unit, represented by the letter "O"

Job, represented by the letter "C"

Cost Center, represented by the letter "K"

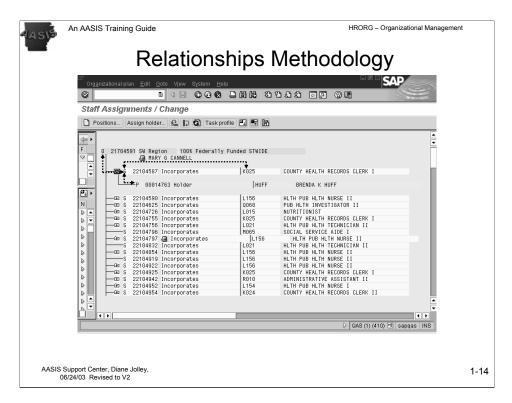
Work Center, represented by the letter "A"

These objects are created and maintained separately. Each one has various attributes.

For example, cost center is an attribute of a position.

Objects consist of two components:

- 1. All objects will have a system generated identification number. Every object will have a short text (i.e. K024) and a long text (i.e. County Health Records Clerk I).
- 2. The structural relationship or relationships between the object and other objects. Please see the above example.



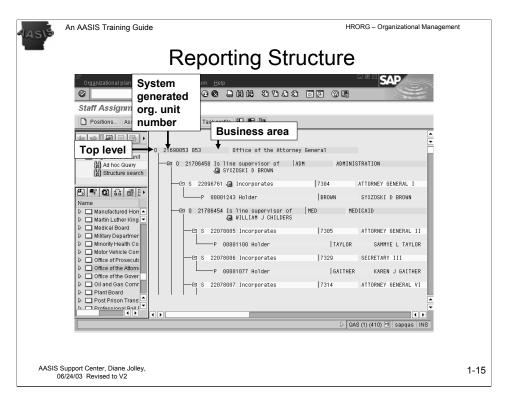
In the relationships methodology, objects are linked to each other by relationships to form an organizational structure. Relationships are a descriptive and functional link between objects.

For example, a *position* stands alone until it is linked with a <u>job</u>, an <u>organizational unit</u>, and ultimately, a <u>person</u>.

Relationships between objects are reciprocal. If a job describes a position, then the position is described by the job. When you assign a relationship, AASIS automatically creates its inverse relationship.

This structure has the flexibility to handle Human Resources planning, forecasting, and reporting.

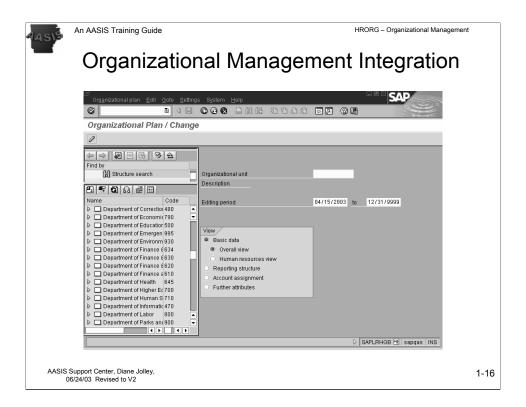
The organizational Unit "O" is linked to the position "S". The position "S" is linked to the job "C" and to the person "P".



A company's organizational structure is represented on the left as it may exist "today". Using the Organization and Planning component, any type of reorganization can be planned, from changing position titles to restructuring entire divisions or departments.

The system offers a graphics-based environment to accomplish this task, with which you can visually move, add, and change objects quickly and easily.

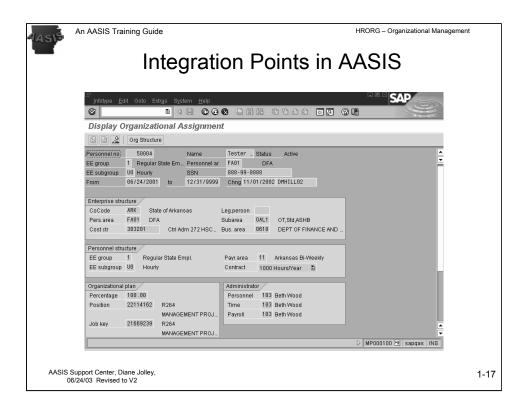
If the top level organizational unit between business areas needs to be changed, the agency must be changed by OPM/Class & Compensation. (For example: During the Legislative session, an agency is merged with another agency; or, during the Legislative session, the agency ceases to exist.)



Organizational Management is the component where an "Organizational Plan" is developed that depicts the State of Arkansas organizational hierarchy.

This is where the structure of the State of Arkansas is developed, with organizational units, jobs, and positions.

Once the organizational plan is in place, persons can be assigned to specific positions. This assignment process occurs in *Personnel Administration*.



Personnel Administration is the component where personnel actions occur and personnel master data is created and maintained. Persons are also assigned to positions which are created and maintained in *Organizational Management*.

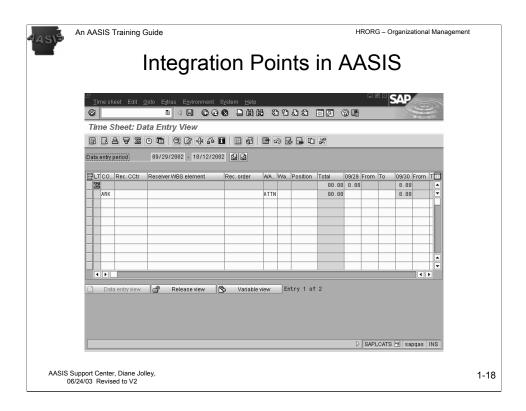
Organizational Management and Personnel Administration are two separate components of the HR module where information is processed. Yet, they are dependent upon each other and create the balance that makes up HR.

Personnel Administration integrates with other parts of the AASIS system, such as:

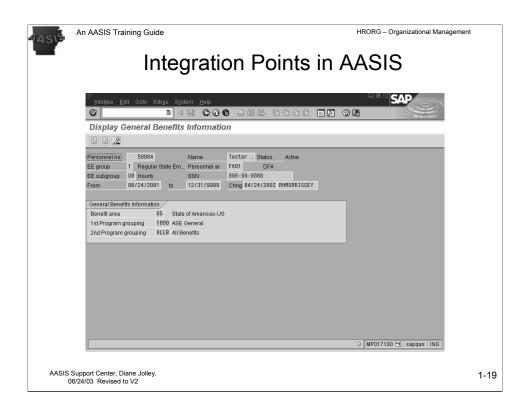
HR master data entered in *Personnel Administration* is used during time evaluation in the *Time Management* component.

When a person is assigned to a position in *Personnel Administration*, the objects that are related to the position, such as the organizational unit, the cost center, and the job, are also carried over to the Organizational Assignment infotype (0001). Positions are maintained in *Organizational Management*.

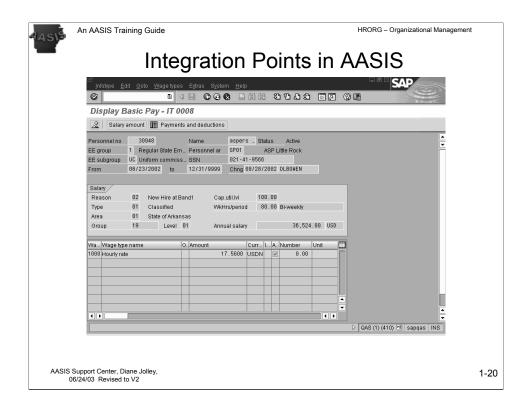
Every change to an organizational unit is stored in both the Organizational Assignment infotype (0001) and in the organizational plan.



Time – Any Cost Center with or without a WBS element or Internal Order entered on CATS <u>will override</u> the Master cost center assigned to the position. Therefore, it is important to verify that the Cost Center with or without a WBS element or Internal Order is assigned to a fund with sufficient monies to cover the employee's payroll.

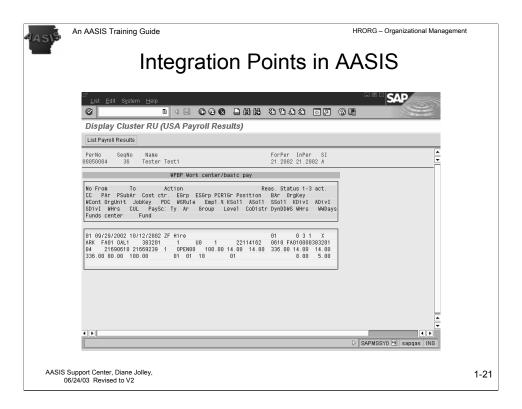


Benefits – The integration of Organizational Management and Benefits involves the position attributes, such as employee group, employee subgroup and personnel area. These three attributes along with the work contract information (which is selected by Personnel Administration on infotype 0001) determines the 1st and 2nd program grouping. These program groupings define the benefits the employee is eligible to be enrolled into.

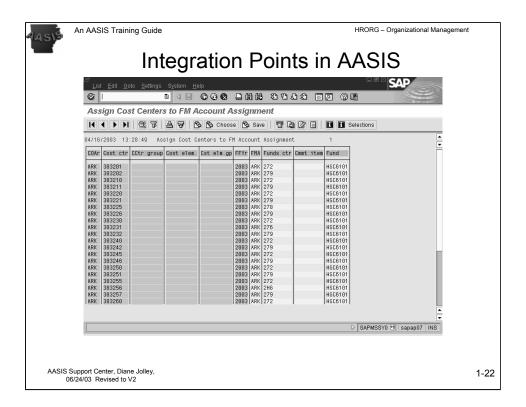


Payroll – The Basic Pay infotype integrates with organizational management when an employee is hired, transferred, promoted or demoted into a position. The position defines the employee group; employee subgroup; personnel area; pay scale type (classified, non-classified or extra help); pay scale area (State of Arkansas or Special Administration Area); pay scale group (position grade); and pay scale level (minimum and maximum hourly pay range).

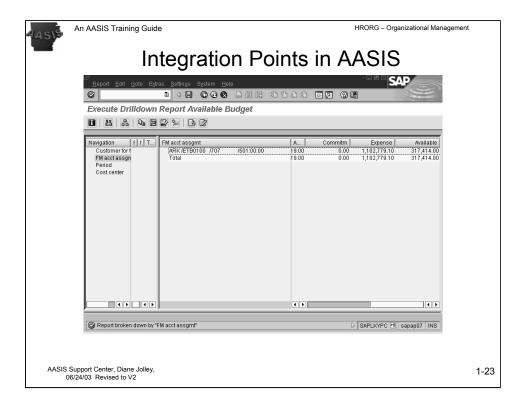
Much of this information is attached to the position in Organizational Management on the Planned Compensation infotype. It is important that this information be correct, to ensure the employee is paid appropriately.



Payroll continued— The cost center assignment and cost distribution are the main components that affects payroll and Finance (FI) posting. A position may have multiple cost centers assigned to it. The Cost Distribution infotype links the WBS element or Internal Order to the position. A WBS element or Internal Order may be entered on Infotype 0014 Recurring Payments/Deductions, Infotype 0015 Additional Payments, or on the employee's timesheet. If the cost center, cost distribution, WBS element or Internal Order are wrong, FI posting will be incorrect.

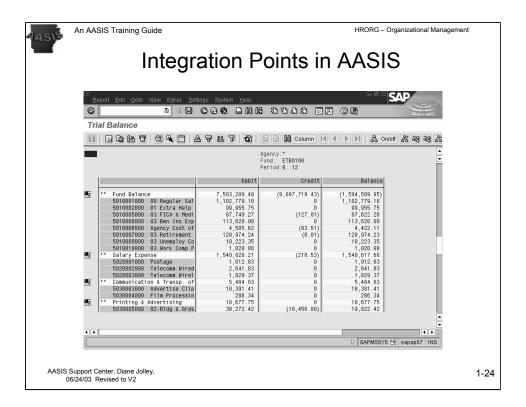


FI Controlling – All cost centers used on positions will be assigned at the beginning of the new fiscal year to two components of Funds Management (FM), a fund and a funds center. The funds center is equivalent to the appropriation.



FI Funds Management – The Funds Management module is where the budget is created. Budget amounts are loaded on the budget quad – fund/funds center/commitment item/functional area combination. All four of these components have to be correctly in place in order for payroll to process and post appropriately.

As reflected in the example above, Funds Management is where the commitment item 501:00:00 (regular salaries) deducts from the budget. The 'Expense' column reflects an amount the agency has spent. The 'Available' column reflects the monies available for the agency's salaries for the rest of the fiscal year.



FI Funds Management, continued – As reflected in the slide above, the General Ledger (G/L) account for Regular salaries is 5010001000. This G/L account is mapped to the commitment item 501:00:00. In order for the Trial Balance to reflect correct posting amounts, the following must be mapped correctly:

Position > Employee > Cost Center > Fund/Funds Center > Budget > Commitment Item > G/L account

